

ever, a difficult problem, and has eluded the search of a number of ornithologists around this very lake for several years. On June 12, 1915, the nest was found by J. D. Carter in a low shrub well hidden and within twenty-four inches of the ground. One egg was laid on the 14th, but the nest was found destroyed on the 27th when it was again visited. On July 17 I found a new nest containing three fresh eggs in almost the same spot or within six feet of the first one; it was also well hidden, and it was by the luckiest chance that I happened to see it. The bird was not flushed either time, and was generally heard uttering the short harsh note from a hundred to five hundred feet away, giving little clue to the general position of the nest. While I was photographing, the parent bird ventured within fifteen feet of me, but all the time hidden in the thicket and occasionally uttering an unconcerned low single note. The nest was built of soft bleached grass, lined with fine thin material, the eggs being rich cream and spotted almost exactly like the Wood Pewee's eggs. I think this nest is the first recorded for the State of Pennsylvania.—WM. L. BAILY, *Ardmore, Pa.*

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*) Breeding on the Pocono Mountain, Pa.—A nest containing four eggs was found along the Tobyhanna Creek, on Pocono Mountain in Monroe County, Pa., by Geo. H. Stuart, 3rd., in company with J. Fletcher Street on June 27, 1915. I had found a nest containing four fresh eggs in almost the identical spot eight years previous, June 23, 1907, in company C. G. Abbott, and though we did not collect the nest we obtained excellent photographs of the eggs and one of the birds on the nest. On July 17, 1915, I found a third nest containing three young about two days old, which I photographed; and I also obtained another picture of the parent near the nest. During an hour's stay within about thirty feet of the nest, both birds were near by, somewhat anxious, and uttering every few seconds their drawling "pe-a."

The nesting sites were all in little open sunny spots of wet sphagnum in the dense secluded forest of spruce, hemlock, balsam and tamarack; and all through the moss grew the wintergreen, bunch berry and occasionally the fragrant white swamp azalia. The nests were hidden in the sides of little mounds of sphagnum; only a little black flat hole was visible, which did not even look suspicious. The nest which had young was composed first of small spruce twigs, and then lined thickly with pine needles only, and set right in the sphagnum deeply cupped. As I had not flushed the bird, I poked my finger into it for investigation before I knew it to be a nest. Mr. Stuart's nest, which contained eggs, was simply lined with pine needles. This is the only spot on Mt. Pocono where we have found this species breeding, and it is safe to state that there were at least three pairs in the vicinity.—WM. L. BAILY, *Ardmore, Pa.*

Swainson's Hawk in Illinois.—An interesting record is the capture of a beautifully marked specimen of *Buteo swainsoni*, near Waukegan, by

a boy, on October 13, 1914 (H. K. C. No. 17970). This bird was taken to Mr. R. A. Turtle, the Chicago taxidermist, who kindly presented it to me. It measures: length 20 in., extent 49 in., wing 14.75 in., tail 8.75 in. Cere, legs and feet yellow. Iris slaty brown. It is dark brown above, mottled with light brown and yellowish buff; below from bill to tail, clear yellowish buff with dark brown markings on the sides of the breast. This is the first Swainson's Hawk I have ever seen taken here.—HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Illinois.*

Nesting of the Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra minor*) in Crook Co., Oregon.—During the summer of 1914 while camped in the yellow pine forest near the little town of Sisters, Crook County, Oregon, I was fortunate enough to locate the nest of the Red Crossbill. On July 21, while standing near camp I saw a female fly from the ground with a large bunch of grass in her bill. She flew to a tree near by, where she perched for a moment, and was joined by the male, when both birds flew to another tree farther on. I arrived under the tree just in time to see the female disappear in a dark mass that I soon made out to be the nest. The male perched on a small twig near by for some time, but finally flew away leaving the female in the nest, where she stayed several minutes, giving me the impression that house building was about over. I watched this pair several days and saw the female carry several loads of nesting material, but, although the male was often near I did not see him help in any way. Both birds were very noisy while near the nest. On July 26, my time was up in this locality, so on that date the female parent, the nest, and the one egg it contained were taken. The nest was located near the end of a branch, about fifteen feet from the trunk and about ninety feet from the ground in a large yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). Dry sage-brush twigs, rootlets, weed and grass stems were used in its construction. The whole appearance of the nest suggested that of the House Finch nest on a slightly larger plan. The one egg was pale bluish, spotted and streaked with shades of brown and purple, mainly about the larger end.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon.*

The Barn Owl (*Aluco pratincola*) in Massachusetts.—On October 31, 1915, a male Barn Owl was captured in Longmeadow, a few miles from Springfield, Mass. There is but one other record of the occurrence of this species in so much of the Connecticut valley as lies within the borders of Massachusetts.—ROBERT O. MORRIS, *Springfield, Mass.*

Cowbird wintering in Massachusetts.—On November 26, 1915, beside a small swamp, on the borders of Flax Pond, Lynn, Mass., I found a male Cowbird (*Molothrus ater ater*) in company with a flock of English Sparrows. On December 26, I received a postal from my friend, Mr. G. M. Bubier, announcing that he had that day seen a male Cowbird, associating with English Sparrows, beside Strawberry Brook, the outlet of Flax Pond,